# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 15, 1865.


SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of our Common Schools will begin on Monday morning next, and close on the following Friday. These examinations have become a prominent feature in our schools, and create quite an excitement among the young learners, who, long before the time, prepare themselves for a thorough and searching review in their studies of the past year. On Friday evening, June 30, there will be an exhibition in Rheem's Hall, consisting of Dialogues, Addresses, Composition, and other exercises, with vocal and instrumental music, at the close of which diplomas will be awarded and the schools dismissed for a vacation of six weeks.

ROBBERY OF $1,150.—The dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL BEISTLINE, collector of Bounty taxes in Silver Spring township, was entered by a burglar or burglars, on Sunday night, the 5th inst., and robbed of $1,150. The money was in a locked desk. It appears the robber opened the desk by means of a false key, took out the book (in which the money was,) and after abstracting its contents, left the book in the yard. Mr. BEISTLINE was not aware of the robbery before the following morning.

ROBBERY—*The Thief Caught.*—A young man (a stranger in these parts,) calling himself GEORGE HOLMES, called at the residence of Mr. SAMUEL M'CULLOCH, in West Pennsborough township, some ten days ago, and professed to be in search of work. Mr. M'C., being in want of a hand, employed him. After working four days, he suddenly left in the night, taking with him Mrs. M'CULLOCH's gold watch, a new pair of boots, and several shirts. Mr. M'C. got on his track, and on Monday last headed him at Mechanicsburg. He was arrested in the cars by officer ZINN, who brought him to Carlisle, and he is now in jail. The boots he had on his feet, and the watch he says he gave to one of his accomplices, who promised to aid him with money. He made a full confession of the theft after his arrest, and acknowledged that he belonged to a regular band of robbers, who are constantly on the go, and who are known among themselves as the "White Ghost Association." HOLMES is quite a young man, say 20 or 21 years of age, and, from his appearance, is not much of an adept in his villainous calling.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.—A soldier at our garrison, who had enlisted at New York recently, calling himself CHARLES DAVID, but whose real name was LEWIS LAFONTAINE, committed suicide at his quarters on Saturday evening last, at about 9 o'clock. The weapon used was a common pocket-knife, with the large blade of which he stabbed himself twice, one thrust penetrating the heart, and the other resulting in a flesh wound. He died in fifteen minutes after receiving the injury. Coroner SMITH held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

LAFONTAINE was a Frenchman, about 30 years of age, and, from papers in his pocket, it appeared that he had been an assistant surgeon in SHERMAN's army as late as April last. Several orders assigning him to duty as a surgeon were among his papers, also an honorable discharge on account of disability. He was a fine looking man, and no doubt had seen better days. He spoke several times after he had committed the rash act, and in answer to the question "why did you stab yourself?" he replied "that is my business—I had a cause." He was buried in the public burying ground of our town.

DROWNING CASE.—A black man named AUGUSTUS RHOADS, who resided in our town, was drowned in the Canodoguinet creek on Sunday last. Three other colored men and himself were in the creek bathing, when RHOADS was taken with cramp and sank to the bottom. His companions, it appears, made no efforts to rescue the unfortunate man, and when taken from the water he was quite dead.

THE COMING FOURTH.—Gov. CURTIN has just issued a proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, recommending a proper observance of the coming anniversary of our national independence. After speaking in fitting terms of our gallant soldiers, the Governor concludes with the following recommendation:

"I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and in commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen."

We hope our citizens will bestir themselves. Let us have a proper celebration on the 4th. Other towns are making preparations to do so, and we trust that Carlisle will not be left out in the cold. Let us show to the brave boys of Cumberland county, who are just returning home from the bloody wars, that we can appreciate their valor and patriotism.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—That our valley is at present infested with scores of burglars, horse-thieves, pick-pockets and vagabonds, we have ocular evidence. Nearly every day we hear of a theft or robbery. Let every house-keeper guard well against these remorseless villians. A good watch-dog, good locks, and a good pistol or gun, or both, are among the means that are necessary for every one to have. Again we say let housekeepers be on their guard.

STRAWBERRIES. — Carlisle is abundantly supplied with this fruit at from 15 to 20 cts. a quart. The season has been prolific, the vines bearing heavily.

## GEN. SHERMAN—THE RELIGIOUS JOURNALS.

Of all the assailants of Gen. SHERMAN, none have been more virulent, impudent and devilish than those unprincipled and heartless hypocrites who spit out their spleen through the so-called "religious journals" of our country. With unblushing audacity these hirelings have anathematized the distinguished hero, and heaped upon his head the vials of their wrath. That these sectarian editors are and have been under pay from the War Department, is as universally believed as their course is universally despised and loathed. For four long years they have used their polluted columns to advance the crazy, bloody, radical opinions of BEN. BUTLER, STANTON, JIM. LANE, Miss DICKINSON, FRED. DOUGLAS (the negro,) and other notorious characters. No infamy was too great for them; no outrage too revolting; no robbery of the Government too glaring; an excuse could be found for them all by our *religious* editors. Even Infidelity was winked at if not defended by these smooth-shaved gentlemen. They have applauded the assassin, favored false imprisonment, theft and brutishness, with a fervor that must have made the devils laugh, if not blush.

In reading a discourse delivered by an eminent divine recently, we noticed one remark particularly. He said, with marked emphasis, "I tell you, my brethren, Infidelity is fearfully on the increase, and if not combated with vigor and power, its votaries will soon be counted by hundreds if not by thousands in every county and town of the Northern States." True enough. And the speaker might have added with truth, "and this spread of Infidelity and wickedness is all owing to you sectarian editors and ministers, who have professed to be followers of Christ, but who have proved false." Had he added these words to his remarks he would have hit the nail square on the head, and stated a naked truth.

But, our object in commencing these remarks was to speak more particularly of the assaults made upon Gen. SHERMAN by the so-called *religious* journals. The radicals, it appears, will never forgive SHERMAN for ending the war in the sudden manner he did. Shoddy wanted at least a year or two more in which to steal, and "loyal" preachers, too lazy or too ignorant to labor in the pulpit, are sorely vexed that their "services" as Chaplains are no longer required. Hence their disgust with SHERMAN; hence that SHERMAN, in their "loyal" eyes, is a "traitor," who was "corrupted by LEE's gold!" Here is a specimen of the assaults made upon the hero by one of these so-called religious papers. We quote from the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the professed organ of the Methodist E. Church. Speaking of SHERMAN's agreement with JOHNSON for the surrender of the army of the latter, that paper said:

"The announcement of this proceeding on the part of one of our great generals could excite only chagrin and regret. It was only less than a capitulation of his army, and, if sanctioned by the government, it would have restored the rebellion to its original *status*, and allowed it the needed time and opportunity to recuperate and recruit its armies for new campaigns. But, happily for the nation, we have a government at Washington both able and ready to check such madness in the military power."

Again, it publishes a despatch to the *War Department*, dated at Richmond, which said:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff. Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks but previous accumulations.—They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

Again we quote from the same paper:

"The conduct of Gen. Sherman excites less surprise among those who are acquainted with his peculiar opinions respecting some of the great questions of the times than with others. It is well known that he has retained and cherished the sentiments that so long prevailed among army officers of admiration for the South, and especially of contempt for negroes, except as slaves. He openly expressed his distaste for colored soldiers, and was ever ready to show his disfavor for runaway negroes. This last movement, therefore, seems to possess a most painful significance, as if it were his purpose to reverse the whole policy of the government."

The first paragraph quoted above is nothing more nor less than a falsehood from beginning to end. The second, (got up at the instance of STANTON,) is a cowardly attempt to make it appear that SHERMAN was to be corrupted by DAVIS' gold; and the third hints very broadly that SHERMAN was always a traitor, from the fact that he had a "distaste for colored soldiers."

Now what must the people think of a *religious* editor who can thus, as the hireling of STANTON, be induced to slander the brave SHERMAN in this brutish manner? No doubt the writer of the above extracts was either provided with a "substitute" in the army, or had a receipt for $300, which paid for an "exemption certificate." A bold fellow, beyond question, and excessively "loyal." Is it not humiliating to know that papers that but a few years ago stood high as moral teachers, have of late become the most debased of political retailers? These papers pollute the atmosphere where they circulate, and should be discarded by every man who loaths deceit, lies and true manliness.

Gen. SHERMAN is not to be put down by STANTON's minions. M'CLELLAN, more modest, but not a whit less brave, sagacious and patriotic—the idol of the army and beloved by all officers of distinction—was betrayed, slandered, and placed under a cloud for a time. But SHERMAN will not submit, as M'CLELLAN did, to STANTON's infamous and treasonable designs. He fights back, faces his assailants, and puts them at defiance.—The people are with him as they were with M'CLELLAN, and all the efforts of the War Department, backed up by a degraded bought up press, cannot tarnish one laurel that adorns his brow.

REFRESHING.—There is nothing more refreshing on a warm summer's evening than a glass of soda. We were impressed with with the truth of this recently, by tasting the quality, as well as the quantity, of the soda which we received at the drug store of Mr. RALSTON, nearly opposite our office. When you are passing, drop in with your friend and try it.

## STANDING ARMY OF 177,000 MEN!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in his letter dated June 12, thus speaks of the permanent military establishment that STANTON is organizing:

"The regular army, or permanent military establishment of the country, will be organized on the following basis:—General officers—One General, five Lieutenant-Generals, fifty Major-Generals, and seventy-five Brigadier-Generals. The regular army proper to be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number; besides these, fifty thousand colored troops will be retained with the regiments filled up to the maximum number.

Hancock's Corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions and three brigades, each about thirty thousand men. The Veteran Reserve Corps, twenty-five regiments filled up to the maximum number.

The Medical Staff will be increased to one hundred full surgeons, with a corresponding number of assistant surgeons.

The infantry and cavalry regiments of the regular army, comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each.

Under the proposed arrangement the total strength of the army will be nearly as follows:—Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's Veteran Reserve corps, 30,000; total, 177,000 MEN!

What on earth does STANTON want with a standing army of 177,000 men? To keep up this immense and consuming force will require more money than all the revenue and taxes that can be scraped together. To say the least, it is an outrage to continue to oppress the people with unnecessary burthens, now that we have peace throughout our borders. We can see no possible use for an army one-fourth this size, unless it be to pander to STANTON's idea of pomp and show, and at the same time to give the "loyal thieves" an opportunity to continue to rob and steal. Must the people submit to this monstrous expense, merely to gratify that heartless man, the Secretary of War?

BLAIR'S LUMBER AND COAL YARD.—Mr. BLAIR's advertisement in another column, informs the public that he has purchased the extensive lumber and coal business of Messrs. ARMSTRONG & HOFFER, and that the stand will in future be occupied by him and the business carried on with increased vigor.—He has purchased much the largest stock of lumber ever brought to Carlisle, and as he gets it directly from first hands, his customers will reap the benefit of the commissions heretofore received by the middle men thro' whose hands the lumber passed.

CATERPILLARS.—The caterpillars are here again, and unless "nipped in the bud," will be as destructive as they were last year.—Everybody should go to work at once, and destroy them, wherever found. The job must be a clean one—must accomplish the utter extermination of the pest. In this way only can we hope to be secure against it hereafter. All who have the care of trees or shrubbery, should examine them every day, at least for a month or two to come. The labor would be trifling, whilst it would preserve much delightful shade and valuable fruit.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The July number of this Magazine opens with an engraving appropriate to the season, called "ON THE CLIFF." It is a beautiful picture of two lovers enjoying the repose and freshness of the seashore—and makes one long for the dash of the breakers against the rocks, and the smell of the salt waves. The Double Fashion Plate for this month is quite brilliant. The other engravings are the "Bridge of Sighs," and the usual number devoted to new styles of dress, &c. Among the literature of this number we may specify "The Silent Nun," by Sophie May; "One is missing," by Eleanor C. Donnelly; "Stephen Courtland's Pet," by Annie Russell; "Sweet Agnes," by Annie F. Kent; "Peggy Martin's Story," by Emma M. Johnston; "The Folly," by Aunt Alice; "John Smith's Brother," by Frances Lee; "Editorials," &c.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PROGRESS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following statistics are taken from the annual report of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, exhibiting the condition of this popular Institution during the year just closed:

Number of Lodges, 475; number of initiations, 6,067; number of rejections, 490; number admitted by card, 372; number withdrawn by card, 473; number of re-instatements, 564; number of suspensions, 1,499; number of expulsions, 46; number of deaths, 508; number of Past Grands, 8,496; number of contributing members, 43,093; amount of receipts, $324.948 75; number of members relieved, 5,321; number of widowed families relieved, 496; number of Brothers buried, 538; amount paid for relief of Brothers, $108,353 91; amount paid for relief of widowed families, $8,278 65; amount paid for burying the dead, $30,740 92; total amount of relief, $147,343 48.

YORK COUNTY.—A letter from York informs us that at the meeting of the Democratic County Committee of that county, on Saturday last, Messrs. BAILY, BUSSY and ZEIGLER were appointed delegates to represent York county in the August State Convention, with instructions to support our fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, Esq., for Surveyor General.

STANTON.—MARAT STANTON has not had his usual white-washing from the boss and his journeymen this week. To use a vulgarism of the time "are they going back on him?" STANTON has not had any one arrested during the past week. Rather singular, isn't it?

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—In view of the prevalence of Loyal League Clubs, it is suggested by an eminent humanitarian that a National Asylum for Idiots be established, whereto the Loyal Leaguers can find a home and proper medical treatment after the negro-suffrage question is settled.

THE AGE.—In another column we publish the prospectus of the Philadelphia AGE, one of the ablest Democratic journals our country can boast of. This fearless champion of the people's rights should have a wide circulation all over our State.

(Correspondence of the Volunteer.)

## LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL, CO., June 7, 1865.

*J. B. Bratton, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—I am forced to trouble you again in reference to changing the address of my "Volunteer."

It appears that our regimental commanders are resolved to hold us in the service till the expiration of our term of enlistment at all hazards. What their object is in acting thus is more than I can say, unless it is the love of "the loaves and fishes" dispensed at Uncle Sam's table. There can exist no longer a necessity to keep the twelve months' men under pay, and, in my humble judgment, it behooves every tax-payer in the land to call for the instantaneous reduction of the forces and military expense. Especially is it the duty of our journalists to cry out against this evil. There are men holding commissions under the Government who are making more money and are more comfortably fixed than they ever were before. Hence it is presumed they will use every effort to retain their places and pay. This (the 202d) regiment has been afflicted with such commanders. The expense of keeping up this regiment in Pennsylvania is greater than it was whilst in Virginia, and it does not require a military genius to see the utter folly of such work. The soldier has done his work; all he asks now is to be allowed to go to his home, where he will incur no further expense upon the tax-payer. Hoping that these few lines may call the aid of your fearless and able pen in pointing the attention of the people to this class of public imposition, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

Co. D. 202d Reg. P. V.

NOTES OF THIRD SERIES OF 7-30s NOW READY.—The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmer's wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

STANTON VS. SHERMAN.—The radicals will consent to nothing but the utter rout of Gen. Sherman, because he did not go under at the fiat of Stanton. Says the Philadelphia *News*:

"Mr. Stanton has weathered the storm, and just as the ship is being safely moored in port, a new Richmond, in the person of a major general of the army, springs into the field booted and spurred, intent on his annihilation. But the strategy of Sherman in this case will have no better result than followed that of the litigation representative of copperheadism."

The same sheet goes on to say, of Stanton:

"When he had the courage to throw himself into the breach against the copperhead tool, McClellan, and *demand* from the President his removal, we alone of the Philadelphia press applauded his disconcernment and his courage."

Of course this sheet, and all others of the radical school, want Stanton to make the same demand against Sherman, and of course, if successful, they would all applaud in chorus. Will these organs please inform the people in what way and to what extent Stanton has served the country better than any other man in the same position; and where his eminent (!) services would have culminated had it not been for the generalship of Gen. Sherman and the bravery of his gallant army?

PROGRAMME OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The President has laid down certain rules for his government, among which are to be understood the following:

1st. (And most important), the restoration of civil law and its operations everywhere, through the provisions of the Constitution.

2d. The restoration of all (as the rule) to civil privileges who fairly repent of taking up arms against the government and evince a determination to be loyal men to the Union and Constitution.

3d. All sectional principles and government to be disowned and discountenanced.

4th. A strict construction of the Constitution.

5th. A strictly economical administration of the government as soon as the present burdens upon the Treasury can be removed.

6th. The reduction of the public debt or of the present heavy system of taxation (one or both) as speedily as prudent.

The President is in constant communication with the heads of departments in the hope of carrying out these reforms—but the most difficult task of all is in stopping the leaks of the Treasury.—*N. Y. Express.*

The persons who have been on trial at Westminister, Maryland, for the murder of Mr. Shaw, editor of the *Sentinel* in that place, were acquitted on Tuesday.—*Exchange.*

Of course. And yet the assassination of Mr. SHAW was just as cold-blooded and wicked as was the assassination of President LINCOLN. SHAW was shot down and beat to death in his own room by a band of Abolition scoundrels. And these murderers are acquitted by an Abolition Judge, and set at liberty, and the particular friends of the late President rejoice. So we go.

☞ Government is reopening the Southern post-offices as rapidly as practicable. During the past month two have been reopened in Maryland, five in Western Virginia, seven in Kentucky, and 14 in Tennessee.

## "I Refer to My Past Record."

President Johnson has said that the record he made in the past, must be taken as an index of his future course. Let us then examine Mr. Johnson's record:

On the 21st of May, 1860 he voted in favor of certain resolutions, in the United States Senate, declaring "*the States free and independent sovereignties.*"

Mr. Johnson voted in favor of a resolution declaring that "interference with slavery in the States is a breach of faith."

Mr. Johnson voted in favor of the resolution which declared "that the Union rests on the equality of the States."

Mr. Johnson voted in favor of the resolution which declares that "Congress has no power over slavery in the territories."

Mr. Johnson voted in favor of the resolution declaring that "*new* States shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the people may decide."

Mr. Johnson voted in favor of the resolution declaring "the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the rendition of slaves must be carried out."

On the 5th of February, 1851, Mr. Johnson delivered a speech, in which he said he was "opposed to war on the South—that the General Government has no right to coerce a State—that the Abolitionists are disunionists—secessionists are nullifiers."

On the 12th of December, 1859, Mr. Johnson delivered a speech in which he declared that "negroes are not included in the Declaration of Independence."

In a speech delivered at the Fair Ground in Springfield, Ohio, in 1861, Mr. Johnson expressed a wish for "a rope large enough to hang the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South at one swing."

## Riot Between Soldiers and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

A savage riot took place yesterday in the lower portion of the city, before the Canal, between a party of soldiers of the Twentieth Army Corps and the colored people, who reside in that quarter in large numbers.

The riot was finally quelled by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment of Hancock's Corps and the Veteran Reserve Corps. The police could make no headway against such a party of rioters. Last night several unsuccessful attempts were made to fire houses in the vicinity of the riot. These outrages were strongly condemned by all right thinking people here.

Government has taken ample precautions to prevent any recurrence of these outrages. Last night a party of cavalry patrolled the streets, dispersing suspicious parties of soldiers and to-day all is quiet.

[This riot is the legitimate fruits of the negro equality doctrine that is now preached up by certain fanatical fools. The white soldiers who have been slighted by the administration, feel the insult and are disposed to resent it. They will not recognize the negro as their equal.]

## The Fourth of July.

The New York *Tribune* has the following:

We joyfully hear and believe that the President will speedily issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of *habeas corpus* and ordering a very general clearance of the military prisons. The paroling of prisoners of war on their taking the oath of allegiance is going forward rapidly, and we trust will not cease while any are willing to take the oath and not accused of violating the rules of civilized warfare, remain in durance. The country is swiftly returning to the ways of peace, order, thrift, and law-guarded liberty. Let us hope that the approaching Fourth of July will see all mere prisoners of war liberated and the civil law everywhere bearing unrivaled sway.

This is good news, if true, says the *Express*, and we almost have faith that it is true, because of the givings out from the White House, because of the good sense of the act itself, and because the President shows unmistakable signs of acting wisely for the country and justly towards those who have suffered by unjust imprisonment. If on the 4th of July, so near at hand, the people shall be permitted to commemorate the two events of the complete subjugation of the rebellion, and the complete restoration of the people to their civil liberties, then July 4, 1865, ought to be, and will be regarded as the grandest day in the history of the nation.

WHAT THE BLACK TROOPS WILL DO.—An exchange says that, at the late Boston Abolition League meeting, Judge Kelly, Congressman, of Philadelphia, "gave notice that the *black troops would consent to no other terms* than that they, their wives and children, should be on an equality with the whites, and would not lay down their arms and let the country violate every doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and every principle that underlies American institutions. He declared that there shall be no *political peace* until it can be made on such terms as will place the negro on *an equality with the white man.*" So we are to understand that arms have been placed in the hands of negroes in order that they might secure by force that equality with the whites which they had no hope of gaining by laying claim to as a right. When a war upon this issue is started, Judge Kelly will find every man of the white masses arrayed against the negroes and his beggarly account of empty shoddy politicians.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.—On the question of extending the right of suffrage to negroes, which is now agitating the public mind to a degree second only to that of the pacification of the States lately in rebellion, the Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* offers the following judicious remarks, which deserve the attention of all who allow reason to predominate over prejudice:

"We must remember that ours is a mixed government; there are wheels within wheels, and circles within circles. The General Government can bestow citizenship, but cannot confer the right to vote; the State can bestow suffrage, but has no control over citizenship. Let the nation perform its own functions within its own sphere; and let each State perform its own mission; while the people should never forget that we are a great and powerful, a prosperous and happy country, not more because the States are united in one nation than because the nation is composed of States, sovereign within their own limits."

FOR FUTURE USE.—Large numbers of cannon, battery wagons, caissons, forges, &c., are being packed away in the arsenal grounds and buildings at Washington, while twenty cords of muskets are already piled in one of the buildings in the yard, and car-loads are brought in daily. It is estimated that at least ten thousand horses have also been already turned over to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold.

☞ All rebel prisoners who are sick will be first discharged.

## LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Mr. FREDK. LAUER, the celebrated ale and beer manufacturer of Reading, is at present travelling in Europe. He gives the result of his observations through the columns of the Reading *Gazette*. Below we give two of his letters, which will be found interesting.

LONDON, MAY 18, 1865.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

*Dear Friend:* We are just through with the official business of our Commission, and I will have a few minutes to spare, to give you a short sketch of the principal places of the city of London. I kept up our Reading time until I reached here; the difference is 5 hours 10 minutes—12 o'clock M. at Reading is 6.50 in the morning here. I am now writing at 6 o'clock A. M., midnight with you.

When we entered the city of London, I observed a number of public Parks, which are common in European cities; but only a few cities in America, such as New York, Boston, &c., enjoy that great advantage. Philadelphia is following by adding to her already beautiful Squares, Lemon Hill and other fine Parks. What will Reading do? Will our Councils move in the matter? We ought to have at least three Parks, at different points. Reading has gained 25,000 inhabitants in forty years; another forty will raise us to a city of 100,000. Only let the current of emigration begin again, as the country here is over-populated. It is a hard matter to find building ground; cities are getting to be too large. The war in America has frightened emigrants; but now look out. At least half a million will leave Europe this year, and perhaps a million next year. Lot holders need not be alarmed, nevertheless; for we have room of 200,000,000. The great South wants working material; and so does the North, to supply them with manufactures.

I went into Westminster Hall when Parlament was in session, but could not be admitted until after adjournment. I was not inclined to wait that long, and so went opposite to see Westminster Abbey, which was built by the Saxon Kings A. D. 610; destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt by King Edgar in 958; and added to thereafter up to 1245. We see hundreds of old monuments with Roman inscriptions in the walls. It would take a ream of paper to describe all. Having gratified my curiosity in the Abbey, I went back to Westminster Hall, the House of Parlament. This was destroyed in 1834, and rebuilt. It covers eight acres of ground, and is one of the most magnificent buildings in the world. Its numerous spires are all gilded. The interior is most elegantly furnished. The Westminster Bridge, as well as London Bridge, and numerous others, are elegantly constructed. I went through the great Tunnel, and so passed *under* the famous river Thames. I also visited the London Docks, where thousands, I may say millions of casks of gin, brandies, whiskey, and wines of every description, are stored. The *smell* alone is enough to intoxicate!

But I must not forget Billinsgate Market, the great fish and lobster mart of London.—I suppose you are all acquainted with the phrase "Billingsgate language." This is the spot where it originated. My companions, Messrs. Collins and Read, became alarmed. Such a set of creatures are nowhere else to be seen. Not alone fishermen but fishermen congregate here, but all appeared to be happy and full of capers.

Somerset House on the river bank, is a splendid building. It is now used for Custom House purposes.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock, I attended the 211th Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral admission 7 shillings. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is Steward. The whole Royal Family, Princes, Dukes, Noblemen, Lord Mayor, &c., were present. The performance was by 1250 singers, accompanied by the powerful Organ. I can hardly describe the scene—It was sublime. This alone is worth a trip to Europe.

I have seen a number of very important objects, but they are too numerous to describe. On my return, I will give you the particulars. I went through Guidhall and Metropolition Hall, all occupied by the city authorities.

I visited, of course, Barclay & Perkin's celebrated Brewery. It covers a number of acres. This is the place in which the "Austrian Butcher," General Haynau, had his moustache pulled. I saw one of the men, a big jolly fellow, who helped to do it. This Brewery brews 700,000 barrels of ale and porter per annum—more than all the brewers of Pennsylvania. They have storing tubs holding 4000 barrels, and keep 160 dray horses nearly twice as heavy as ours. But the most perfect Brewery is that of Trueman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. Buxton is a member of Parlament, and so are two other English brewers. They could easily get the tax entirely taken off, but they prefer to retain it, to prevent competition.

The English system is the most perfect, in an economical light. Not a dollar is lost, and everybody loves his government. The people are well contented, and enjoy as much personal freedom as in America.

It is common here for ladies, with their husbands and companions, to go into a Saloon, stand up before a bar, and take their mug of ale or porter.

Trueman, Buxton & Co. also brew 700,000 barrels of ale and porter per year; and there are *twelve* of such large Breweries, besides a number of smaller ones. This last Brewery has three million dollars' worth of drays, casks, &c., and 165 horses. They have their own Carpenter, Cooper, Coppersmith, Painter Blacksmith shop—in fact, every branch needed in the brewing line.

The British Army is supplied with ale and porter, and the French intend to do the same.

To-morrow we leave for Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Carlsruhe, and Munich, Bavaria.

Yours truly,

FREDK. LAUER.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 21, 1865.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

*Dear Sir:* A few hasty sketches *en route*. No stranger should omit to see the Tower of London.—The guides are in full dress of ancient times. In the interior we see effigies of all the Royal Princes, mounted on horses, with their ancient armor on. It is a deeply interesting sight. We are also shown the prison dungeons with the fatal block and axe, and the very spot where Royal Princes and princesses were executed.—It made me shudder to look at the axe and block. We can still plainly see the marks of the executioner's axe. Here we saw the crowns of different Kings, also that of Queen Victoria—Crowns and Scepters, all in gold and diamonds, worth fifteen million dollars. Also, the Armory, with 65,000 stand of arms. The sights are too numerous to describe all.

We visited the celebrated Crystal Palace and Park. This goes ahead of anything in the World. I saw the New York Crystal Palace, which could be put a dozen times in this of London. The splendor with which it is kept up, still draws crowds from the whole world. We see visitors here of all nations. A tremendous Organ, built in 1684, is constantly played by an artist. This is worth going to see by all visitors from the New World.

We saw the Public Parks, and had a look at the Prince and Princess of Wales last evening, driving around Hyde Park, three miles in circumference. We also took a look at the extensive Regent's Park, with its Botanical Garden in the centre, and Zoological Park, with animals from every quarter of the known world. In fact, if a body sees London, he may say that he sees the whole world—it includes all.

We left London Friday, 19th, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Calias, France, *via* London and Dover railroads. We passed through the beautiful county of Kent, the great hop growing district of England. The country all through is in the finest state of cultivation.

We reached Calias about noon. The dreadful channel, which is generally very wild and boisterous, was beautifully smooth and calm. From Calias we took the railroad train for Brussels, Belgium. The country along the railroad to Osmar and Lille, France, is tolerably well cultivated, but the houses look miserable; all appear to be a thousand years old and over; one story high, and covered either with straw or round hollow tiles, except the railroad buildings and depots, which begin to show the progress of the times. At Mouscrou, the border of the Belgian Kingdom, our luggage was all examined, to see whether we carried segars. We assured the Excieseman that segars are higher with us than in Belgium, and he appeared to be satisfied. From here he went to Ghent, the celebrated city where the treaty with England was signed.

The country throughout Belgium, to Brussels, is a perfect garden—no artist could paint it better, except that the farm-houses are old and only one-story high, covered with tiles, but neat and clean. Along the railroad we see signs of progress—beautiful little towns springing up around and about the stations.

At 7 o'clock P. M., we arrived at Brussels, a beautiful and clean city of 300,000 inhabitants, and stopped at the *Hotel de Bellevue*, conducted on the German plan, with good living and obliging people. The American Minister was absent at Waterloo, but we will see him to morrow morning. We saw several brewers here, but their beer would not be relished by our people. Nevertheless, they have the finest and best barley and hops. English ale and porter, and Holland gin, of which large quantities are imported, make up for the deficiency.

Brussels has a number of important Public Institutions. First in attraction are her beautiful Parks, a perfect Paradise, crowded with families during day and evening. They are a blessing and immortal gift to the descendents of a wise and generous City Councils.—Three evenings during the hot weeks of summer there is music gratis in the centre of the Park. The King's Palace; the splendid Cathedral Church of St. Gadule, built by several generations, half Gothic and half Corinthian, large enough to hold three different services at the same time; the Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, the Crusader, in the centre of the public square; the Gallery of Paintings—one of the most interesting Exhibitions of Europe—all these, and a number of other objects, afford an almost endless source of interest and amusement to the stranger. Fine clean streets and splendid houses give the city a beautiful appearance.

To morrow at half-past 12, P. M. we leave for Cologne, on the Rhine, and thence into the interior of Germany and Austria. We will have a great deal of business on hand, and very little time to write until we get through.

The grain crops of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Belgium, look most promising, and never better or more abundant.—There will be but very little demand from our American granaries. Our farmers should know this. Belgium will commence harvesting in four weeks. All the grain fields for hundreds of miles are as full and as thick as brush. Yours, with respect,

FRED'K. LAUER.

STRIKING AT OUR GENERALS.—As there appears to be a strong disposition on the part of many Jacobin Republicans to revive one feature of the old defunct Know-Nothing party, and to renew the assaults upon the Catholic religion, we give below a partial list of Catholic Generals who have served during the war. We copy from the Nashville *Gazettee*.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, Quincy A. Gilmore, George G. Meade, E. O. C. Ord, Philip H. Sheridan, John C. Foster, George Stoneman, James Shields, Daniel E. Sickles, David S. Stanley, John Newton, Alfred Pleasanton, Richardson, Joseph B. Carr, J. Hunt, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Brigadier Generals Michael Corcoran, Thomas W. Sweeney, Patrick Edward Conner, M. K. Lawler, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Hugh Ewing, Regis de Trobriand, Thomas C Devin, T. W. Sherman, Alfred N. Duffie,

Acting Brigadier Generals James E. Malone, Patrick H. O'Rourke, M. T. Donohue, James A. Mulligan, Florence M. Cornyn, Stephen McGroarty, Richard Byrnes, Patrick Kelley, Mathew Murphy.

To this list may be added the name of the greatest and most brilliant of all our generals, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, who, according to the *Gazette*, joined the communion of the Catholic Church before entering on active service in the army.

MAN KILLED BY HIS WIFE AND CHILD.—A man named Joshua Hale, living eight miles east of Rushville, Illinois, was killed lately by his wife and step son, a boy about sixteen years old. It seems the man and his wife got into a quarrel, in the course of which he seized her by the hair, and was dragging her towards a brush pile, when she called to her son for help. The boy seized a hickory club and running to her assistance, he struck his step father to the ground, and also several times after he fell. They then sent for the neighbors and told their story. On examination Hale's neck and skull were found broken, and the parties were arrested and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

"We have various reports from Washington about abstractions to a very large extent of the furniture and other articles belonging to the White House, which are being officially investigated, and if the rumors are correct as to their origin, they will produce a most painful and profound sensation.—*Albany Argus.*

The "loyal thieves," it appears, are still at work. Now that the opportunities for stealing are somewhat curtailed in and about Washington, they are carrying off the furniture of the Executive mansion! What a harvest these "loyal" villians have had for four years. But to steal the furniture of the White House, is really too bad. Is Gen. BEN BUTLER in Washington?

SECRET TESTIMONY.—The following is said to be a part of the suppressed testimony offered at the trial of the assassins:

Judge Holt—Mr. Murphy, were you at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination?

Mr. Murphy—I was, indeed, your honor.

Judge Holt—Did you see J. Wilkes Booth jump from the box after shooting the President?

Mr. Murphy—Bad cess to him, I did, your honor.

Judge Holt—Did you hear what he said, and if so, what was it?

Mr. Murphy—I heard what he said very well, your honor, and all he said was "*I'm sick, send for Mepinnis.*" (*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*)

☞ The reportorial brigade have not done arranging for the trial of Jefferson Davis.—It may commence any time between next week and next September, and before a court or a commission. Until some determination has been arrived at by those blessed with a little brief authority, every one of the populace can arrange it to suit himself.